

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

FREELIGHSBURG, (L. C.) TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1835.

[VOLUME I. NUMBER 17]

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged, in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and six pence for each subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, three pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

All communications must be addressed to James Moir FERRES, Editor; and if by mail, post paid

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CANADA QUESTION.

From the indifference with which colonial affairs are commonly regarded by that portion of the press which administers, whether in the metropolis or in the country at large, to the daily and periodical cravings of the community for knowledge or for news, and from the ignorance which, in the consequent absence of any supply of details through the vehicles of more extensive or speedy circulation, is prevalent amongst the public at large respecting the state and concerns of those branches of the common empire separated by seas from the parent trunk, it might be inferred that the English are really the egotistic race so characterised by some of our kind neighbours: that they are disposed to consider their own offshoots or dependencies as no more, and no better, than the mere steam-impelled machinery through which the virgin treasures of uncultivated regions may be raised and transferred for their own sole behoof; and that, whilst Mr. Porter's tables parade an annual addition of exports and imports—of tonnage inwards and outwards—of customs' dues at home and abroad—it is all plain sailing and smooth water. No judgment could, however, be more unmerited or calumnious; for neither in ancient nor modern history can we find a system established evincing so entire a disinterestedness in spirit, and, where most vigorously applied, so strictly reciprocal in its correlative benefits and duties, as between parent state and colony, as that which has in all ages distinguished—which still distinguishes—the colonial policy of Great Britain.

Wherever British colonization has carried the arts and the industry of civilized life, there also have they been accompanied or followed by—there also have they flourished under the shadow of—British institutions. Wherever the victorious flag of England has waved over the foreign dependencies of hostile states, there also has the British constitution been planted, and vanquished serfs of the soil have run riot in the enjoyment of freedom unopposed. Far, therefore, from squaring the amount of happiness or welfare, political or moral, of their brethren in the colonial communities, by the richly laden vessels freighted to the water's edge alone, which traffic between the Thames and the St. Lawrence, it was impossible that the nation, in the absence of specific, undoubted and notorious facts, could for one moment apprehend that the fostered care she dispensed with no niggard hand in the hour of need, had as little secured the gratitude as an admission to equal rights, and to a full participation in all the blessings of institutions and laws under which she herself had prospered so highly, had advanced the social progress, or contributed to the harmony of a colony which had passed under the yoke of freemen only to be franchised from wretched feudalism and delegated despotism.

There can be little question that Messrs. Hume, O'Connell, and Roebuck have been and are mainly accessory to the state of ignorance or deception by which the public mind has been blinded on the state of affairs in the Canadas, but more especially on that of Lower Canada. "Canadian Revolution or Rebellion" is not yet so popular a theme, and would not figure so gratefully on an election placard, for the Radicals of Middlesex and the repealers of Kerry, as "Down with the Church," or the "death's-head and crossbones." There is no scant of speeches and motions in or out of Parliament—no want of articles in reviews, and leaders in newspapers—about tithes, Tories, and other such scarecrows; but even the triad of chieftains of the destructive host—the demagogue patrons of Transatlantic confusion—hesitate to revolt the still English feeling of unreflecting supporters and deluded mobs, by detailing the march of sedition in Quebec, and beseeching their sympathies in behalf of Franco-Canadian traitors. Here they publish not, but prefer to work with the mole in the underground burrows of "secret committees" of the reformed House. But, though to print and publish here the mass of grievances unproven, of perjury unpunished, of treasons threatened, if not committed, as delivered before a "secret committee," would subject the perpetrator to the penalties attending a breach of privilege—and the same law rules doubtless

for every component part of the empire, whether domestic or ultramarine... yet it is seen that members of the "secret sittings" have not scrupled to report the proceedings in Canada, which have been sacredly reserved in England; not that it demanded less moral or physical courage to brave the law in the one country than in the other, but because the popularity and place hunters would have lost caste here by that exhibition of alliance and fellowship with malecontents and traitors, which, in the meridian of Montreal, was deemed worthy of high applause, and cemented and stimulated with ample supplies of hard dollars. Some once or twice, indeed, attention was awakened, and public indignation aroused, by an incisive missive of patriot Joseph, calling upon the Franco-Canadians to throw off "the baneful domination of the metropolitan country;" or a tenderly humane suggestion of philosopher Roebuck, that "it is better to fight than lose all chance of governing ourselves." It would be surprising with what coolness the patriots and philosophers of our day counsel to rebellion, and point to the battle field, did we not know how well those can "jest of wounds who never felt a scar," and had we not seen and heard the hero of a hundred fights, neither, in the slang dictionary of modern liberality, patriot or philosopher, invariably first and foremost to deprecate war, and shrink from the contemplation of its horrors.

The fierce manifestoes of Hume and Roebuck have served, however, to arrest attention, and excite enquiry into the causes of hostilities, apparently as unpremeditated as unprovoked. In examining the history of Canada since its conquest and final cession in 1763, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that all the ills by which it has been afflicted may be dated from the Constitutional act of 1791, by which the province of Quebec, then so called, was divided into two distinct governments, such as they now exist, called Upper and Lower Canada, with a form of constitution for each... based, indeed, upon that of the parent state, but carrying out the democratic principle to so extravagant an extent, that not only was the electoral right of suffrage more widely diffused and less cramped in its exercise, but no qualification, pecuniary or personal, required in the popular representative. The practical operation of so favourite a theory of peniless demagogues, such as it still continues, may be traced in all its glory in the composition of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada at this moment, among whose members persons may be found unable to read, and whose command of the pen extends no farther than to make the mark of the cross. Many of these gentlemen, too, assuming to decide upon laws affecting the property of others, are themselves so slenderly endowed by industry or by fortune therewith, that it may be doubted whether, but for an abstraction from the public chest under their charge, which they voted to be honest and honourable, but which committed in private life would have been duly visited upon the delinquents by the law, under the head of larceny or embezzlement—whether but for this, we say, these dignified legislators could have postponed the business... the attorney of his office... the *habitant* of his farm—the retailer of his shop... or the boatman of his boat to that of the nation. There is but one step, we are told, from the ridiculous to the sublime; the man that commences with extracting pence from the till is not likely in the end to be fastidious about plundering a bank or church—after all *c'est (seulement) le premier pas qui conte*. A House of Commons which... without mission for the object from the constituency—without the concurrence, nay, against the consent of the two co-existent branches of the Legislature—commences with the apparently modest appropriation, out of the public purse, of daily shillings only to the use of its members, may eventually claim to deal likewise with the whole revenue of the state: for the principle once admitted, who shall presume to limit its application? Pregnant with mischief and confusion as was the constitution... framed, strange to say, under the premiership, but surely unknowing, of the great Pitt... framed, moreover, for a state of society then rude, ignorant, barbarous, and poor almost beyond belief, and even now, in the Franco-Canadian district of the colony, rejoicing in much of the darkness and feudalism of its progenitors, the machinery for putting it in motion was little calculated to moderate its extravagances, or rather it was suitably calculated to accelerate their development, and perpetuate their empire. The colonial office, content with manufacturing a charter for a *terra incognita*, with a self-denial quite exemplary, devolved upon the acting governor at Quebec the duty of apportioning the boon, as best might please him, among the cities, hamlets, and outlines of communities then existing in that vast region. Sir Alured Clarke dealt only in masses. Accordingly, he incorporated and breathed a political existence into places possessing a full complement of hewers of wood; he tabooed the Seigneuries or Franco-Canadian settlements only—a narrow slip of land on both sides of the St. Lawrence, varying in breadth from ten to forty miles; and for which it would, we believe, be vain

to discover any reasonable provocation in the acts of the British Government. "yea, the General, perhaps abhorring the skeleton of a corps, excommunicated them without saving clause or benefit of clergy, then and thenceforward, so absolutely, that, until of late, nay, even now, there are tens of thousands of English who have right, title, or interest none in that constitution, so gratuitously presented by their own fatherland, save and except at the price of home and property elsewhere, by residence within those counties with English names, into which Governor Clarke fantastically carved the favoured land of Gallie feudalism *Lois et Ventes*, and the Charter. The race upon which was entailed, and to whose use was limited, the enjoyment of the "Constitutional Act" existed at the time—and is scarcely yet more advanced—in a state of nature and ignorance not very greatly more civilized than that of their ancient foes and neighbours, the Iroquois; the class of newcomers and settlers located in the rear of Seigneuries, from whom and their descendants the constitution was withheld, was distinguished by all the energy and intelligence of the stock from which they directly derived them—it was in fact composed of some of the hardiest among British adventurers; the poets stanza ought, therefore, to be varied thus—

"If ignorance bear a premium, 'tis folly to be wise."

All this was surely blunder and injustice sufficient for one act of Parliament, nevertheless another more glaring and fatal still remains to be told. By the second clause of that act (31st Geo. III.), the province of Quebec, or Canada Proper, till then one and indivisible, was divided, as we have said, into two separate provinces, with House of Assembly, council, governor, and all the usual machinery of government distinct from each other. This separation was decreed not only without consulting the wishes, but in direct opposition to the remonstrances of the inhabitants of both Upper and Lower Canada. Vainly were representations the most urgent repeated against this suicidal resolution. It is difficult to conceive upon what principle of policy or of expediency, or of advantage, present or prospective, it could have been founded, unless indeed as a means of ensuring dependency by the application to the colony of the ancient maxim directed against open foes—*divide et impera*. One thing is already sufficiently clear, the means have not compassed the end. We have indeed laid the foundation of two rival empires, each differing from the other in laws, language, and religion—we have laboured with might and main to transplant the hatred, to exterminate the wars and the national hostility of the Old in the New World—between French Lower and British Upper Canada. Such is the poisoned garment with which the two provinces have been regaled in the act of division that finally will estrange both from the metropolis less absolutely than each from the other.

(to be continued)

From the London Times, May 30, 1835.

An official document in this day's Times will, we should think, afford satisfaction to all the better feelings of gentlemen on both sides of the House of Commons, however their party feelings may be affected by that which does honor to a political opponent. Lord Aberdeen's despatch to the Governor of the Canadas, bearing date the 11th of last February, and published in the 11th of last February, and published in the Colonial papers, is calculated, as we think, to satisfy the people of this country, whatever reception it may have met with from the more discontented (or French portion) of the Canadians, that no effort towards the redress of real grievances, and for the conciliation of justly irritated feelings, would have been spared by the Government of Sir Robert Peel, so far as was consistent with the retention of Canada in its condition of a British colony. The kindness and good spirit in which the despatch was framed are conspicuous throughout the whole of it.

The late Colonial Secretary is not blind to the difficulties which surround every part of the subsisting relations between Great Britain and the Colony, but states them to Lord Aylmer without disguise. He nevertheless finds it altogether impossible to make any full or intelligent statement of the case, as it was left to him by his predecessors, without involuntarily suggesting to every one who follows his enumeration of facts, the existence of grave causes of reproach against some parties, even those whose conduct has been touched upon by Lord Aberdeen in terms of the utmost tenderness and forbearance.

The despatch refers to the reports of two Parliamentary Committees, the first of which was appointed in the year 1828, and recommended a course of policy, calculated to improve the administration of the province. It is curious to trace through the historical sketch presented by Lord Aberdeen, the extraordinary and unexplained revolutions of feeling, or at least inconsistencies of language, which have been exhibited by the Canadians within the last four or five years, and for which it would, we believe, be vain

for a dispassionate and conscientious mind to discover any reasonable provocation in the acts of the British Government.

"The report of the committee of 1828 was," says Lord Aberdeen, "declared by the House of Assembly to be an imperishable monument of the justice and profound wisdom of the committee, and an index to the certain mode of removing all the evils of which the people of Canada complained." It would seem to follow, therefore, that by pursuing the course of reform recommended by that report, all further complaints from the people of Canada would be got rid of.

However, it would appear that the satisfaction of French Canadians is nearly as short-lived as that of certain Irish Catholics, for so far from the House of Assembly remaining contented with the measures pointed out by the imperishable report of the committee of 1828, a contrary spirit has continued gradually to increase amongst the members of that body, until within the last year it has burst forth with a vehemence altogether unparalleled." It might be natural to presume that some cause existed for this fresh excitement in the non-prosecution of the Government at home of those reform measures, the suggestion of which had been hailed as an imperishable monument of wisdom; but it was not so, because another committee of the House of Commons, appointed in April, 1834, to consider the famous 92 resolutions of the Canadian Assembly, reported in July of the same year, that the "exertions of the British Government to carry into effect the suggestions of the committee of 1828 had been unremitting, and guided in all cases by a desire to promote the interests of the province." The committee at the same time expressed their persuasion, that the practical measures for the future administration of the affairs of Lower Canada might best be left to the Executive Government, who were responsible for their adoption.

The Government to which such responsibility was assigned, and in which confidence was reposed by the committee, was the Whig Government, bereft, or as the Canadians and their organs here would say, disengaged of Lord Stanley and his retiring colleagues. But it does not appear, according to Lord Aberdeen, that up to the day on which he dated his despatch to Lord Aylmer, any measure had been undertaken by the Whig Government, in compliance with the committee of the House of Commons.

A sort of posthumous assurance indeed was on the 15th of November last, the day of the dissolution of the last Melbourne Government, conveyed by Mr. Spring Rice, its Colonial Secretary, to Lord Aylmer, that he was then prepared to have transmitted "very full" instructions on the various important points involved in the dispute with Canada—when the change of Ministry came—and it is to be supposed shook them all out of the hand of the right honourable gentleman which the Whig Radicals have now postponed to a future session, were announced by Sir J. Hobhouse, by Mr. Rice, and by Lord Morpeth, to have been actually "ready" for introduction to Parliament at the moment of that same untoward change of Ministry. One reason, among others, for suspecting that Mr. Spring Rice's instructions to Lord Aylmer could not have been quite so ripe for transmission as the right hon. gentleman flattered himself and the noble Lord into believing, is, that we are too well persuaded of the right hon. gentleman's zeal for the general welfare of his country, and solicitude for the peace and well-being of Canada especially, to imagine that mere party jealousy or resentment could have influenced a person of Mr. Spring Rice's public spirit to withhold from his successor in office the benefit of instructions so ample and so important, which in his communication to Lord Aylmer he described as providing for all the various points on which it was essential for the government to be informed prior to the then approaching meeting of the Assembly. If it was essential for Lord Aylmer to have such instructions, what ground of public principle can Mr. S. Rice allege for having withheld them from the knowledge of Lord Aberdeen?

After stating the embarrassment in which "without imputing blame to any one," he was thus placed, Lord Aberdeen goes on to state the extreme urgency of the occasion as his motive for immediately sending out a special commission to Canada, to settle every thing so far as the spirit there excited, and unfortunately prevalent among the French colonists, admitted a hope that the differences could be composed by any thing short of ruinous concessions.

It is to be here again observed and lamented, how the colonial affairs of England as well as her home administration have been obstructed in their active arrangements by the factious eagerness of the Whigs for office. Lord Amherst would have been at Quebec before now, and far advanced possibly in his arduous and most essential undertaking, had Sir R. Peel remained Minister for another month. But what was that to the indulgence of a place-hunting appetite? There will be, instead of Lord Amherst, a *jobbing* commission. The Canadian question will be settled, no doubt,

to the satisfaction of Mr. Joseph Hume, and to the entire exclusion of "the baneful influence of Great Britain" from the territory of Lower Canada.

We have much pleasure in subjoining the Rev. Mr. Sewell's letter:

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.

SIR,—In a letter which has recently appeared in your paper, signed Vindex, the writer, in stating from whence the salaries of the clergy of the Church of England in this province are derived, remarks that he is unable to speak with certainty respecting that of the Minister of Trinity Chapel, Quebec, and leaves it, therefore, in doubt whether or not he is paid out of the funds of the province.

I have some reasons for desiring to put the public in possession of the exact state of the case, which is this:—

I do not receive a farthing from any provincial fund whatever, the minister of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, being one of those of the clergy of the Established church who are paid by an annual vote of the Imperial Parliament.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
J. W. SEWELL,
Minister of the Chapel of the Holy
Trinity at Quebec.

Quebec, July, 1835.

Has not the Vindicator been completely routed? After we had exposed the absurdity and dishonesty of its inferences from alleged facts, two writers of undoubted veracity have shown, that almost every one of the alleged facts is a falsehood. The Vindicator has the happy knack of confounding together the past and the present. If a thing ever existed, the Vindicator maintains that it still exists. It is the great disposer of immortality. "Whatever is, is the first principle of metaphysics. Whatever was, is, is the bold and original maxim of Vindictive tactics.

We cannot sufficiently wonder at the obtuseness of the Vindicator, in provoking a discussion on the two-edged subject of ecclesiastical property. If the Protestant church has something, the Romish church has more. If the former has a seventh part of the townships either in possession or in reversion, the latter has about a seventh part of the seigniories—and modified tithes to boot. We have already proved that these modified tithes are more valuable than the rent of every seventh acre of land, or, in other words, than the seventh part of the rent of any block of land. The Romish church, therefore, is a far heavier burden on the public than the Protestant church. Various ecclesiastical bodies of the Romish persuasion possess the following seigniories, and perhaps several others—Montreal, Lakes of Two Mountains, St. Sulpice, Chateauguay, Isle Jesus, Cote de Beaupre, St. Jean, St. Augustin, L'Orsonville, Isle aux Coudres, comprising together about 1522 square miles, or nearly 1,000,000 acres. These seigniories are certainly more productive, rents and mutation-fines included, than the same extent of land could be to the Protestant clergy, even if the seventh part of all the lands in the Townships were equally extensive. But not only does the Romish derive a larger revenue from land than the Protestant church. It derives it on the confessedly more oppressive system of feudal exactions. Such are the facts. Let us now endeavour to ascertain the feelings and actions of the English Government in regard to the two churches.

That Government, while it was treating the Irish Catholics as step-children, was cherishing the Canadian Catholics as its own favoured children. It has not only, without the sanction of law, but in defiance of the 14th of Geo. III., which enacted that the religious communities should not hold estates, suffered the aforesaid seigniories and much private property besides, to remain in the hands of the seminaries and the nunneries of the colony. Has the English Government acted as indulgently towards the Protestant church? Has it not repeatedly betrayed a disposition to rob that church of its formally granted property? If the government wish to divest the Protestant church, that has no tithes, of the lands, to which the law has entitled it, should it permit the Romish church, that has tithes, to retain the estates, which the law has declared that church incapable of holding? If the laws are to be repealed in order to reduce the revenue of the former, ought they to be violated to increase the revenue of the latter?—Mon. Her.

EVENTS.—There are events in life that seem too great, too sudden, too overwhelming to be true. We cannot believe that the hopes, the joys, and the sorrows of life, can depend on the work of a minute. We measure by the hours, the days, and the years, that have been spent in their anticipation, enjoyment, or endurance. We look to the gradual realization of our hopes and wishes; we think our joys will be weakened by decay, ere they depart. We trust that time will wear away, with its slow workings, the keenness of sorrow; but on these sudden revolutions of fate we are too much startled to believe them possible, and the first impression is to doubt the reality of the change that has been wrought.

THE STANDARD.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

No. XV.

The Vindicator of the 21st ult. has given both the Resolutions, passed at Dunham Flats, and the speeches made by the different speakers on the occasion. Mr. Papineau has been before the world for many years, and all know him. In the printed speech, however, he comes out rather lame, with no manner of title to a superiority over Mr. Dewit, who was never known to be an orator till he sprung up as such in the Union Chapel as a "mushroom." The obnoxious attack on the vital interests of the Townships, which announced his determination to convert them into seigniories was omitted, as not being yet fully ripe to be laid before the British public.

Mr. Papineau made his speech after the first resolution was read. If you leave the word "Government," out of the second in the series, I cordially agree with the first two as being sound and constitutional, but I cannot allow that "government" has any power, "inherent," or otherwise "to alter and amend existing institutions," for good or for evil, without an act of the Legislature. Yet these two resolutions are brought forward for the purpose of deceiving the unwary. "The first resolution," says the great man, "that had been read, referred to the British Constitution, the fundamental principles of which are that the King, and all public officers, of whatever description, ought to be responsible to the representatives of the people; their duty is to respect public opinion, and to be governed thereby." The King and officers of a state in Utopia may, for any thing I know, be so, but they are very different posseusages, as provided for by the constitution of Great Britain. Who ever heard that the King, and the public officers of the Realm were responsible to the representatives of the people? The very school boys know that the King himself, and all classes of men are subject to, and responsible to the Laws. By the Constitution of England, I do not understand a charter, or an act passed at any particular time, but the statutes of Parliament, passed through a succession of ages up to the present time, and the customs which numerous emergencies, as they arose, brought into authorised use. Under this constitution of government, the King is uniformly contemplated as, under God, the source of all power and authority in the Realm. He convokes, prorogues and dissolves Parliament. In his name every law is passed, and no law can have effect until it is sanctioned by him. He is not only the source of all power, but he is also the supreme executor of the laws. In the courts of justice he sits by his Judges to do justice between man and man, and to punish the guilty. In the administration of the government his ministers are so far responsible to the representatives of the people as to be dependent on their votes to carry on the affairs of the nation, but this peculiarity in the constitution can no more make the representatives supreme, than that no Parliament can assemble without the King's Writ, can constitute him an absolute monarch. The duties and rights of each harmonize together, and work in unison for the good of the whole. The three branches, recognized by the constitution, King, Lords and Commons are nicely balanced when in a sound state, but if any of the three encroaches on the rights and powers of either of the other two, there is immediately a jar, and if not soon corrected one, or both of the other two, will be crushed, or rendered useless by the third. Mr. Papineau's theory places all power in the hands of the representatives, and when he did so in his speech, he gave the lie direct, to the first Resolution before him. Were he correct, the King's ministers would have to swear allegiance, not to the King, but to the Commons, and if afterwards they violated their oaths, ousting them from office by a majority of votes would be followed by an impeachment for high treason against their sovereignty. The great man must have thought himself highly flattered by the applause of men who did not seem to know that he was doing up their own resolution. King and ministers and all estates of men are responsible to the Laws, and not to the representatives of the people. "Go back to your Chair," says Lord Chief Justice Holt, in the time of Queen Anne, to the speaker of the House of Commons, when he and a suitable number of the Commons went to summon him to their bar to answer for a decision which he had just rendered, "Go back Mr. Speaker, to your Chair, within the five minutes, or you may depend on it I will send you to Newgate; You speak of your authority, but I'll tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the law, and a distributor of justice, and were the whole House of Commons in your belly I would not stir one foot."

The great man has made a great cry against the Legislative Council, because that body have not passed all the Bills that had been sent up to them from the House of Assembly. On the merits of these Bills I will say nothing. The question can be discussed without reference to the merits or demerits of the Bills. As I read the constitutional act, I find that the Legislative Council have as much right to deliberate, and to exercise their judgment and discretion, to a great extent, and subject to as little control, as the Assembly can claim for themselves. And after all the complaints that have been made, is it quite certain that the Assembly are always right, and the Council always wrong? The principle of infallibility in the former, and incurable error in the latter, must be assumed before we can join in the accusation. But, nevertheless, the principle is assumed, and loudly proclaimed by the accusing party, and the Council must therefore be

abolished, and a substitute must be provided by a popular election. And what is the object proposed to be gained by the change? Only to ensure the passing of all Bills that may originate in the House of Assembly. Is this object, then, attainable? And if so, is it desirable or useful? It seems to me that it is neither desirable nor useful, nor possible. For, if a Council can be devised and constructed under the condition or obligation of passing all the Bills of the Assembly, without pronouncing any judgment upon them, the materials from which such a Council may be constructed, must be looked for somewhere else than in the race of mankind. Men will always differ even when they are members of the same party. And if individuals could be found obsequious enough to submit to the degradation of being put in to echo the dictates of the assembly, it is not in human nature to persevere in the degrading nothingness that was stamped on their vocation. Chosen by as good constituents as the members of Assembly, would they not be likely to assert their own opinions and to claim an independence in their deliberations, and so come to refuse the passing of a Bill or Bills, though originating in the House of Assembly? Where then will be the difference? Can a separate House of members, invested with power to deliberate be so constructed as to be only an echo to another body? If it can, then the Assembly itself is enough, and need not incur the expense of another, for merely echoing its nays and yeas. If it cannot, and it is certain that popular elections cannot change human nature, so as to disannul the powers of men to deliberate and to express an opinion of their own, right or wrong, it follows that nothing is to be gained by changing the present constitution of the Council for that of popular elections.

The great man then proceeds to edify his hearers by a terrible outcry against the late Receiver General wherein he takes care that the Government shall be a participant in every misdemeanor and crime. On this subject the great man is always at home, and always eloquent. I will not defend the Receiver General, but if I could, I would contribute to bring him to justice, and to recover the money that has been lost; yet I will not fall in with the great man's accusations, but will undertake to demonstrate to my neighbours, if they would give me a hearing, that the great man himself and his conferees, are prodigiously to blame. Good people of all descriptions, allow me to set before you a plain matter of fact, and a plain provision of law, viz: that when the first House of Assembly in this Province passed the first supply Bill, after the Constitutional act which gave them existence was introduced, the House of Assembly themselves, I say, the House of Assembly enacted, in terms as plain and as obviously perspicuous as they have used in any Bill since, that all the duties to be levied in this Province, from what sources soever they might arise, shall be paid into the hands of the "King's Receiver General, as the treasurer of the province for the time being." Yes, the King's Receiver General, was recognized, nay, made by law the treasurer of the province. Act 33. Geo. III. will shew this. All the duties to be levied from and after the passing of this act, were made payable to the Receiver General, not merely as the King's officer, but as the treasurer of this Province, and consequently, if the plainest language that ever found its way into a Bill has any meaning, the Receiver General was and is their officer, and therefore so much under their control by law as to be subject to their inspection. They were unquestionably competent, and required by an explicit law of their own making, it was their positive duty to see that the public money was secure. To have been otherwise, that is, that they should hold the purse strings, and at the same time, have nothing to do with the secure keeping of the purse is most preposterous even for a moment to suppose. What! are they the constituted guardians of the public money, as all allow they are, and yet not have power, to see that the public purse is in safe keeping? The very supposition that they have not is ineffably absurd; and the fact that the public money has been lost is a clear demonstration that they have failed in their duty, betrayed their trust, and deserve to be made accountable for every farthing. Their tirades against the Government therefore are ridiculous. The law imposed on them the important duty of seeing that the money was secure; and without being satisfied that it was so, they had no business to levy one shilling from the people until the keeping of the Treasury was secured beyond a reasonable doubt. They were not levying money for the benefit of Mr. Caldwell, but for the public service of the Province; and should not be deterred from the proper exercise of their duty by any authority on earth. But now they come forward, at every corner of the streets, whining like children, "the Governor would not let us do our duty." We have no proof that the governor ever hindered them. This most just charge of culpably losing the public money should be insisted upon till they made good every farthing, or suffer the punishment which they most richly deserve.

S. D.

MR. EDITOR—Sir: I would like to enquire of you, more especially as you call your paper the Missiskoui Standard, and ought to know every thing so as to put people right when they want to get information; I say I would like to ask you what our Bailiff did last winter in the House of Assembly, to deserve the approbation of the meeting at Dunham, more than William Baker? People are always asking what the old Bailiff did, but I say—no body is willing to tell.

I wonder why the Bailiff said that previous to his election he knew but little about the affairs of the province. The Bailiff, I am sure, never said such a thing, and the Montreal papers should not slander our Representative, by printing a speech which I don't believe he ever made. He always knew more about public affairs than any body; and, Lord bless you, how could he but know, when he was a Bailiff? They say of him, too, bad luck to them, that he is now studying very

hard, as if he had never studied any thing before. This is slander, and I will prove it; for he was well acquainted with the Executive Government before he was elected to represent the people, and they need not say that he has discovered great abuses in the Executive, as if he had not made that discovery twenty long years ago. Mr. Elkanah Phelps says, in his printed book, "I have been informed that a Bailiff in the country had started from his home in the morning, and on the third day returned with seventy pounds in his pocket, or earned by serving Writs. This money is principally collected from a class of people that labour hard for a living, and who are compelled either from misfortune, or negligence, to pay costs." Page 15.

How could he but know, this industrious Bailiff, that occasionally returned home with fifty, sixty and seventy pounds in his pocket, from the hard earning of the poor, to be laid out on fine horses, equipage, fine houses and fine furniture; and, if he did know this industrious individual, how could he but know that there were abuses in some departments under the Executive, long before his election?

I know, said one of the Representatives of the Assembly in the Island of Jamaica, that the Customhouse Officers are all rogues to a man; for I was myself one of them for nearly twenty years, and made my fortune by it.

Be sure, and let us know, why one was approved of, and the other passed over in silence, as if we had but one member;—why one was taken and the other left? and oblige, Sir,

Your humble servant, and

Constant reader,

I WANT TO KNOW.

Stanbridge Ridge, July 29th, 1835.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just seen a 'Hand Bill,' purporting to have been published by order of the President of the Agricultural Society of this County, and signed by Ebenezer Phelps, as Secretary, I have been induced to transcribe a few sections of the 'Act, Will. IV. Chap. VII.,' for the purpose of shewing that neither Ebenezer Phelps nor any other person, is, or can legally be, Secretary, excepting myself.

SECTION. I. An Agricultural Society may be organized in each of the Counties of this Province; such Society being composed of a President, Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve other members, taken from the persons subscribing the sum of five shillings per annum, or upwards, to the funds of the said Society, and elected at a public meeting by all the Subscribers of the said Society. Subscribing five shillings per annum, or upwards to the said Society.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the elections shall be held every two years, in the course of the month of June, and such election shall take place for the first time during the month of June next, on any day in the said month, (Sundays and holidays excepted) and at such first election, the Militia Officers highest in grade in the county, shall preside or in case of absence, the Militia Officer highest in grade present; and such election shall be announced on the two Sundays immediately preceding the same, at the door of each Church, in such county, or at the most public place in those parts thereof, in which there shall be no Church, by a public notice, to be given by an order or orders to be issued for that purpose, by the Militia Officer highest in grade in the county, mentioning the place, day and hour of such election; of which meeting, the election of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and members, then made, an authentic 'Act' shall be drawn up, and transmitted to the Civil Secretary, by the person who shall have presided at the meeting, for the information of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person then administering the Government of the Province.

In pursuance of the foregoing sections, a general meeting of the Inhabitants of this County, convened pursuant to previous notice, at Trinity Church in St. Armand, June, 1834, when the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing two years, ending June, 1836, to wit:

CLARK R. VAUGHAN, President
JONATHAN SELBY, Vice President
OREN J. KEMP, Treasurer
ANSON KEMP, Secretary.

Under the above arrangement, the Agricultural Society, held its usual Cattle Show last year; and everything went on harmoniously and prosperously.

For the purpose of ascertaining who were members of said Society for the ensuing year, and to fix and determine the rate of premiums, the following notice was published in the *Missiskoui Standard* of 23d June, to wit:

"NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the County of Missiskoui, that a meeting of the officers of the Agricultural Society for said County, will be held at the House of Mr. Parker Cross, Innkeeper in the village of Freleighsburg, on Saturday the 27th day of inst. June, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and request all persons who feel an interest, and are intending to become members of the same, to attend at the place and house above mentioned, for the purpose of subscribing and paying the amount of their subscriptions into the hands of the Treasurer to enable the President to report the amount subscribed; and also to establish the Articles and rates on which Premiums shall be offered.

(By order of the President.)

ANSON KEMP, Secretary.

Freleighsburg, June 16, 1835."

The meeting convened pursuant to the above notice, on the 27th June last; but, instead of the President's proceeding in the first place, as had been done at all previous meetings of the Society, to ascertain who were, or who wished to become members of the Society for the ensuing year, and which alone could entitle them to have a voice in the proceedings of said Society, he passed by this object of the meeting altogether. In fact, the question of membership was not mooted at all, until a motion was made to hold the next Cattle Show at Dunham Flat.

To this motion an amendment was proposed by an actual member, to the effect "that the next Cattle Show be held at Freleighsburg." Instead however, of first putting to vote the amendment, as is usual in all deliberative bodies, the President proceeded with the original motion, and it was determined by persons not members of the Society, as the records will shew.

It was moved, by Oren J. Kemp, Treasurer, that the preceding vote should be reconsidered, upon the ground that the last motion had not been put, and that it was not competent for the President to declare a majority for or against any measure, until such times as it was known who were legally members of the Society. Much warmth of discussion took place upon both sides of the question; finally, the President rose and said, among other things: "that he could not take upon himself to say whether there was any member present who had voted the one way or the other; yet, he would not put the motion for

a reconsideration." Consequently, it was not put, and although the Secretary, as in duty bound, made a record of the motion (of reconsideration) yet, the President refused to sign at the close of the meeting. And here "rests the head and front" of the Secretary's offending, and of a subsequent misunderstanding in reference to our Agricultural Society.

It therefore appears that in consequence of the illegal proceedings of that meeting, neither the Secretary nor any other officer or person whatever, could be bound by any resolutions grounded upon them. What authority, then, had the Secretary to publish the resolutions of an illegal meeting? Where were the funds to come from to pay the expenses? Can the Government funds be obtained until such time as the requisitions of the Act are complied with?

On Saturday the 26th inst., the Committee met, and the Chairman submitted whether an extension of time should be given to enable persons to file the applications for competing in Grain, Cheese, Butter, &c. This was objected to, on the ground, that the former meeting was, of itself, informal, illegal, and unprecedented in the transactions of the Society, and that it was the duty of the President to proceed anew altogether. The meeting finally broke up and the following notice was published calling a general meeting at Stanbridge Upper Mills, viz:

(By order of the President.)

A. KEMP, Secretary.

Freleighsburg, July 26th, 1835.

I give below the report of the above meeting, without one single alteration of spelling from the original:

"at a Meeting of the Agricultural Society of the County of Missiskoui held at the House of Stephen Chandler in the Township of Stanbridge on the 29th day of July 1835

the Following Resolutions were past

1st Moved by Stephens Baker Esqr that Anson Kemp Esqr Secrity of this Society be Suspended in Consequence of having refused to deliver to the President and Committee the papers belonging to this Society when requested So to do by the President and also for neglecting to publish the orders of this Society as Requested by resolution of Said Society Seconded by Ephron Knights Esqr

2d Resolution that Ebenezer Phelps Esqr was appointed Secrity and do act the Remaining part of two years as Secrity of Said Society

3d Resolved that the time for entring Crops also Butter and Chees for competition be extended to the first day of August Next and that Notice by any person Intending to Compete shall be given to Ebenezer Phelps in writing or verbally Such Entry being Committed to writing by him the Said Secrity

4th Resolved that the Secrity do Cans to have printed and Circulated Seventy Five Copys of hanbills Showing the amount of premiums offered by this Society and the time which Every person intindng to Compete Shall Give Notice to the Secrity. the above is a true Copy of the Records and providings of the above named Meeting. EBENEZER PHELPS, Secretary Stanbridge 29th July 1835

Thus it appears that the whole business so far had been irregular, and to finish the climax of absurdity, they have assumed to themselves, in contravention of the Act, the right of "suspending" one officer of the Society, and appointing another—not *pro tem*—but to "act" for the remaining two "years." What the framer of the first resolution meant by "suspension," I am at a loss to divine, at any rate it does not amount to a dismissal.

How Mr. President is going to set our agricultural affairs right, is best known to himself. I hope, however, that he will adopt a course which will be in accordance with the "Act," and if so, our Society will go on still, and its benefits will be extended to all classes throughout the country, without reference to any sectional feelings. I am satisfied that he wishes well for the prosperity of the Society, and that no one can regret, more than he does, the misunderstanding which has occurred.

It is his privilege alone to settle all disputes by throwing aside the previous proceedings, and calling another general meeting, and the sooner he does so, the better—in fact, it is the only alternative.

I am, Sir,
Your ob't servant,
ANSON KEMP, Secretary
Freleighsburg, July 30. 1835.

From the Quebec Gazette

OUR DIFFICULTIES.—We are quite surprised to find in the Montreal *Vindictor* of Friday last, after its publication of five or six columns of London correspondence from the 5th to the 14th June, the following doleful editorial conclusion:—

"Our London correspondents all agree in expressing their disgust at the proceedings of Lord Glenelg, as detailed in his speech in the H. of Lords on the 14th June. The instructions to the commissioners are, it is said, altered and modified to suit the views and wishes of the anti-Canadian faction; and the people are to be sold to the needy and insolent pack of office-holders in the colony! In the opinion of our correspondents, not a single liberal should appear before, or communicate with, the Commissioners, under such circumstances. Their great trust is in the House of Assembly, on whose firmness and determination the salvation of the province depends."

We had reason to expect, after the incessant praise of the new Ministry, the recognition of the agency of Mr. Roebuck, (not official, but on the very doubtful authority of "our correspondents,") the lofty speeches and triumphs of the said Mr. Roebuck, the clandestine access to the evidence of the committee of 1834, and to several confidential despatches, that the liberals had quite the vantage ground of us with the Whigs. This official *strike* of business with the Commissioners, and this appeal to the firmness of the Assembly, as the only "salvation of the Province," is really inexplicable, although it is what we always predicted.

Mr. Roebuck, it appears, got an interview with Baron Glenelg on the 5th June, and "pointed out certain preliminaries" to proceeding, on the part of our Assembly, decree, no doubt, by the quorum of seven, of the Montreal convention. They are admirably in keeping with the notions of our *sommités*.

1st deg. Right to stop supplies, and "bitterly complained" of being " vexed and thwarted" therein! 2d deg. Repeal of Tenure's Act, and Township Land Company's Act, conditional on "any investigation" by the Commissioners, the Assembly having resolved never to acknowledge the company. 3d deg. Protest against the advance of £31,000 from the military chest, "an acknowledgement (i. e. apology) of error," another "requisite preliminary." 4th deg. Legislative Council elective; all grievances secondary to that, and Assembly unshinkingly firm. 5th deg. Removal of Mr. Gale, Mr. Rice having destroyed all his moral influence, by his declaration in Parliament. 6th deg. "In his private capacity" Mr. Roebuck protested against the regimental bands attending and playing "party tunes" at the party "dinners and processions" of the "anti-Canadian faction." Says the incomparable Solomon, "What would they think of this in Dublin?" There are a great many more wise things said, and wonderful surmises made, or inventions imagined. Among others, Sir R. Peel was to send out "two German regiments" to Canada, with his conciliatory instructions; but we are told to believe that this rumour is all "moonshine," although it has, says the correspondent, been the cause of great rejoicing in Canada. The constitutionalists don't know one half what those rich and disinterested correspondents know; they never heard of this, before it was invented and contradicted by the correspondents at one and the same time.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 4, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

as to the "complete management of our affairs," exactly in the position which we occupied, as to the making of laws, under the old system of representation. We would have no business with the "internal affairs" at all; we are already told by the French leaders that we are "foreigners," but under the "complete-management-of-our-internal-affairs" system, we would certainly be treated as such.

The next demand of the resolve is, "a responsible system of government." From this demand a stranger to our constitution, might suppose that our "system of government" is at this moment a sad piece of business. Now, the beauty of the British Constitution, is that wherever powers are granted, there also are imposed checks and responsibility. There is not an officer under the Crown, from my Lord Melbourne, the prime minister, down to Ephraim Knight, Esq. M. P. P. Bailiff, nor from Ephraim Knight, Esq., Bailiff, down to the janitor of the Castle of St. Louis—who is not responsible.

The "system of Government" is responsible to the head of the Empire, and so, we have little doubt, will it continue. As long as Great Britain, the honored land of our fathers, continues to grant us her protection, we may remain perfectly easy as to the responsibility of the "system of Government" being kept in proper hands; there is little chance, however, that any part of a British Government, will ever be made "responsible" to a junto of turbulent Frenchmen. "A responsible system of Government, protected by *elective institutions*." A "system" of fudge, formed in the brain of the highly talented, "esteemed man" of the Vindicator, and swallowed by a few credulous individuals in the Townships. "Elective institutions" will be granted by the first Dictator, named by "la nation Canadienne," when the British name shall have been forgotten in the land, which British blood flowed so freely to acquire.

We come now to the sixth resolution, which enumerates the "important items of bad government," "particularly as they apply to the Townships." The "important items" are comprised in six counts. The first is a charge against the old Executive Council. The scandalous proceedings of this council were carried on under the very eye of the House of Assembly, but because those proceedings tended to oppress the Townships, the House of Assembly cautiously neglected to interfere. The Standard has condemned, in no measured terms, the iniquitous conduct of the old Land board; in this, as in every other instance, therefore, we have condemned conduct which has proved an injury to our country, and we have not hesitated to blame *all* who have tolerated, as well as all who have participated in the scandalous proceedings. What claim then can be set up over us by those who claim exclusively to be Reformers. Is the Reformer he who like us does not scruple to mete out impartial praise or censure on the actions of all public men and all public bodies? Then are we Reformers. Is the Reformer he who, at the cry of Mr. Papineau, insults the Governor and endeavours to vilify the Legislative Council; who blinds himself to the shameless impositions of the shameless majority of the House of Assembly? Then are we no such Reformers. We praise the House of Assembly where that House deserves our praise, but we are not the slavish approvers of robbery neither in that House nor in the old Land Board.

We shall go more at length into this resolution next week.

Did we not say that the Vindicator could not deny, that, at the Dunham Flat meeting, the Constitutionalists exceeded in number the Township-haters? and the Vindicator has *not* denied it; as we see from a number of that paper which has accidentally fallen into our hands. Have we not said that all the calculations of the Township-haters, were those of Frenchmen, who forgot that the subjects of those calculations were Englishmen? Verily we spoke the truth, and it seems the Township-hating French, are yet ignorant of the composition of the English. And, from this ignorance, proceeded the silly question of the Vindicator, "why did not the constitutionalists vote down the resolutions proposed?" Will the Vindicator allow us to whisper in its ear the reason. The constitutionalists knew, that the anti-Township party would damn their own cause, in the Townships, by their very violence. And the Vindicator knows, as well as we do, that the anti-Township party did damn their cause most effectually; and the Vindicator knows, as well as every farmer in this county does, that the Dunham Flat

meeting was complete humbug...as far as relates to the manufacture of radicals. Confess "most esteemed man" was it not the wisest policy for the constitutionalists to allow the anti-Township party themselves, to shew that the intentions of the French notaries of the Assembly towards the Townships, were in reality, what the Standard has attributed to them? Was it not wisdom in the constitutionalists, even to encourage, if necessary, the anti-Township party to propose, in the Townships, the establishment of French law and consequent French courts of Justice, by which Mr. Z. Cornell says he has been robbed. The Township people to a man are hostile to the French law of which the practice, as Mr. Cornell has convincingly shewn, is but a system of robbery. Was it not wisdom then to allow the anti-Township party to pass their resolutions?

The Township people, to a man, detest the seigniorial law, by which their mills would be locked up, and their mill sites seized by the Seignior; by which the twelfth part of the price of every acre sold, would go into the pocket of a Seignior, and by which the payment of the tenth pig, and the tenth bushel of wheat, and the tenth bushel of corn, might be laid upon us to support a Roman Catholic priesthood; was it not wisdom then in the constitutionalists to allow all these things to be proposed by the anti-Township party themselves? Verily the "esteemed man" caused the suspicion himself, by his speech at Dunham, (which however he has not reported) that he was an ass, and verily his silly question "why did not the constitutionalists vote down the resolutions proposed," has confirmed the suspicion.

We have inserted the communication of Anson Kemp, Esquire, Secretary to the Agricultural Society for this county, with pleasure, as containing a fair expose of the affairs of the Society, and regret much the occurrence, of what we conceive to be an unfortunate misunderstanding. All sectional prejudices should be guarded against in a matter which has for its object the prosperity of the Farmers, not of one district, but of the whole county. The misunderstanding seems to have arisen on the subject of fixing the place for the Agricultural shew for this year. Now in regard to this, we think, that the Cattle Shew ought to be held in rotation through the five departments of the county, Dunham, Sutton, St. Armand, East and West, and Stanbridge; so that it may operate equally and fairly to all who are desirous of participating in its advantages, and we feel persuaded, that there is hardly a single person, desirous of contributing to the Society, who will object to any place for the Cattle Shew, provided that the thing shall be done regularly. We feel persuaded too, that the members of the Society, will agree to the above proposal, as being the fairest means of accommodating the county, and preventing all future misunderstandings.

It is plain, as Mr. Kemp shews, that the proceedings at Stanbridge were illegal, as those at Freleighsburg were irregular. It should have been the first care of the meeting to ascertain, who were actual members, and in the next place, it is the universal practice, at all public meetings, to decide *amendments*, before putting the original motions. One M. P. P. however, we are told, is in such a deplorable state of ignorance as to aver the contrary.

Murder.—We notice an article in the *Elyria Republican*, published in Lorain County, Ohio, giving an account of one of the most atrocious murders (committed near Kittery, Maine, on the 8th ultimo,) recorded in the history of any country. The following are some of the circumstances attending this diabolical deed: The wife of Theodore Wilson, (a man second to none in acts that cast a stigma upon the human race,) left her house to call upon a female acquaintance, who lay dangerously ill nearly opposite her own dwelling—while there, says the Republican, "she was alarmed by the appearance of her husband, whom she saw marching before his dwelling muttering imprecations of vengeance, and his eyes gleaming with madness." Mrs. W. went immediately to her husband, "he seized her, threw her down, drew a stone from the wall and beat her brains out!" After attempting to take the lives of some other individuals, he was arrested. When asked if he knew what he had done, he replied "yes, I have murdered my dear wife;" he then observed he "only regretted because he did not succeed in taking the lives of two other women." "Mrs. W. was an amiable woman, much beloved and respected."

A tale of blood and murder.—A correspondent writes us as follows, under date of July 1: "An affray took place yesterday afternoon, at Chuckatuck, in Nansemond county, between two highly respectable young gentlemen, Mr. Samuel Whitefield, Jr. and Mr. William H. A. P. Cowper, both of Isle of Wight county, which resulted in the death of both. I am not informed of all the particulars of this tragedy, but learn that the parties have been in hostile relation towards each other for some months, and within that time challenges had passed between them, but no personal meeting could be effected. Yesterday afternoon they met casually at Chuckatuck, when they drew their pistols and fired. Cowper was shot through the body and died immediately. At this stage of the affair, Mr. Josiah C. Parker, the brother of Cowper, fired his pistol at Whitefield, the ball of which passed through the body of W. and killed a free negro man who happened to be standing near him. Parker soon after fled, and came on board the Kentucky in the James river, this day passed on in the steamboat to Baltimore."

We have since heard other details of this lamentable occurrence, which confirm the above statement, and are more circumstantial; but as no one can well be a passive spectator on such an occasion, they must be received with many grains of allowance.—It is said that Cowper saw Whitefield in the act of assisting a lady to enter her carriage, and immediately after shot at him, the ball grazing his arm.—Whitefield then drew a pistol and was in the act of firing at Cowper, when the latter declaring himself unarmed, the former waited until he had reloaded his pistol, and then fired and shot him through the body. When Cowper fell, Josiah C. Parker stepped forward to Whitefield and shot him through the abdomen, and, as was before said, the ball entered the body of a free negro man, who was killed instantaneously. The scene of action is represented as most horrible—presenting the view of three men, who were five minutes before in the prime of life and strength, lying at a very few paces from each other, weltering in their gore. Whitefield and Cowper, who fell, and Parker, the survivor, were near neighbors. Those who particularly require the public sympathy on this lamentable occurrence are the widowed mothers of the unfortunate young men thus buried to an untimely grave.—

Norfolk Beacon, July 3.

REMEMBER THE AFFLICTED.

ELEANOR NIXON, who left Manor, Hamilton County Leitrim, Ireland, about two years ago, and who is supposed to be living in Quebec, is informed that her daughter **MARY M. KILLROY**, has arrived in this Country, and is now residing near this place.—She is very anxious to hear from her Mother, and requests that the Editor of the Irish Advocate, and the Editors of Papers in Quebec will assist her in finding her parent by giving this an insertion in their respective papers.

A letter will find the undersigned at Bedford, L. C. **MARY M. KILLROY**, Bedford, L. C., July 28th, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.

Seneca Page, 3 **Daniel Cheney, 1**
James Tevan, 2 **Asa Tisdale, 2**
Thomas Cushing, 3 **John Brooke, 1**
Reuben Alfred, 2 **George Richards, 1**
Jonas Johnson, 1 **Richard Chastey, 1**
Jona. B. Toof, 1 **Seth Stackwell, 1**
Cornelius Davis, 1

MARRIED,
At St. John's Church, Bedford, on Tuesday the 28th ult., by the Rev. D. Robertson, Mr. Martin Carey, of the Township of Stanbridge, to Miss Sophia Kelley, of Highgate, Vermont.
Also, on the 30th ult., Mr. John Bedard, of the Township of Stanbridge, to Miss Cordelia P. Jones, of the Seignior of St. Armand.

KNOW all persons to whom it may concern, that Abigail my wife, by her own desire, left my Bed and Board on or about the 17th of April, 1835, promising never to call on me for any sort of maintenance from that time forth, and a writing to that effect was drawn; therefore I forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account.

For A. CASTLE.

ASHER CASTLE, Jr.

Sutton, July 31, 1835. 17-2w

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER.

THE subscriber will pay Cash (and the highest price) for

10 TONS GOOD BUTTER,

delivered at his store.

W. W. SMITH.

Mississoula Bay, August 3d, 1835. 17-1f

AN OLD PAIR BOOTS
NEWLY FOOTED WITH THE BEST OF LEATHER.

WE have a few GOODS, perhaps as many as any of our neighbors, which we mean to sell *cheap*, and we guess they are *dark* *handsome* and *pretty*, my *guide* *From* *says* so and she wears the *Breeches*, (as every good wife ought to do) and I believe every word she says. Some unmarried gentlemen may smile at these observations, but I can assure them that if ever they get married to the female they love, and contract to love, that female will imperceptibly draw on the *Breeches*; aye, and on both legs too, or we will pay the *Bee*.

We have a few old *Notes* and *Accounts* that will unavoidably spoil this hot weather, unless immediate attention is paid to them.

We have concluded not to refuse Cash, & Butter will be received if it's only greasy.

MUNSON & CO.

Philipsburg, July 28th, 1835.—Corners of two

Streets No. 600—The entrance to our Store is ex-

actly opposite the *rum* pole of A. Smith, Esq.

M. & CO.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, from *Eight* to *Ten* *Tons* of

PAPER RAGS,

of a good quality. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber. DAVID SEE.

Sorel, July 24th, 1835. 16-2w

Montreal, May, 1835. 4m

Montreal, May, 1835. 4m

PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED

THE MILESIAINS,

OR AN INQUIRY INTO THE

ORIGIN & HISTORY OF THE IRISH

BY ROBERT JEFFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME of the greatest and most important discoveries had their rise from (apparently) trivial or accidental circumstances.

One of the most distinguished Members of the Highland Society of Kingston, in a company who the author of this "Inquiry" was present, asserted that "the Irish had their origin from the Highland, or (what he called) Celtic Scots, and that the Progenitors of both the one and the other, had come across the Strait of Dover, from the continent of Europe."

This simple occurrence determined the Author to institute this Inquiry.

He hopes to prove beyond possibility of successful contradiction.

1. That the Irish are *Progenitors*, and not *descendants*.

2. That all who have rightful claim to the Gaelic and Irish as their native language, had one common origin.

3. That their First-Fathers did not come across the Strait of Dover, nor from the Continent of Europe.

4. That although Geographical and Provincial circumstances cause the Highlanders to be considered as part and parcel of the Scottish Nation, their natural connection is with Ireland. And that as to Origin and Language, they have no more connection with the Low-land Scots, than they have with the population of Sweden or Russia.

In the prosecution of this Work, a "mite" will be thrown in, towards that most desirable of Irish things, a *union among the sons of Erin*; a kindly feeling between them and all other Nations.

It is also hoped to remove just ground of prejudice against the National character; and by wiping off the tarnish of unjust misrepresentation, to exhibit the pure *EMERALD* in all its native lustre: so that it shall be proved an honor (and not a disgrace) to be connected with Ireland.

In fine, the Author is confident he can prove that the Irish is the most peculiar and interesting nation (the Jews not excepted) that exists, or has existed on the face of the earth.

CONDITIONS.

The work shall come out in numbers, price one quarter Dollar each. And as the Author does not expect to gain, (except in his National gratifications) so he cannot afford to lose—it is therefore expected that each subscriber will pay for one number in advance, on putting down his name to the author, or to Mr. David Leachy of Kingston, with whom the amount will be deposited, until the numbers are given into his hands for delivery.

Public spirited and influential Irishmen in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. are requested to aid in the subscription for, and sale of this work.

When any amount worth forwarding is subscribed, they will please enclose their money directed to Archibald M'Donnell, Esq. (not McDonald) Hazel Bank, Kingston, who shall retain it, until the numbers are delivered to him to be forwarded.

As there is a fellow citizen (of Cork) with the author, who fills a high station in Charleston, (S. C.) he is hereby most respectfully solicited to assist in the furtherance, and sale of this Irish Work.

All Editors in Canada and the United States, who feel friendly to the Irish, will please to insert this Prospectus, and those who continue to do so, shall be entitled to a copy of the Work.

N. B.—Those who wish to act as Agents for this work, on their forwarding the price of nine numbers, they shall have forwarded to them ten. For 16, they shall have 18; for 25, they shall have 32; for the price of 54, they shall have forwarded sixty three.

May 12, 1835. 12

FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be ready in business early in the season; to be fitted by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 30lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Freleighsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS, Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Philiburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, to need no further recommendation.

In fine, the Author is confident he can prove that the Irish is the most peculiar and interesting nation (the Jews not excepted) that exists, or has existed on the face of the earth.

The work shall come out in numbers, price one quarter Dollar each. And as the Author does not expect to gain, (except in his National gratifications) so he cannot afford to lose—it is therefore expected that each subscriber will pay for one number in advance, on putting down his name to the author, or to Mr. David Leachy of Kingston, with whom the amount will be deposited, until the numbers are given into his hands for delivery.

Public spirited and influential Irishmen in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. &c. are requested to aid in the subscription for, and sale of this work.

When any amount worth forwarding is subscribed, they will please enclose their money directed to Archibald M'Donnell, Esq.

POETRY.

TO AN INFANT.

BY COLERIDGE.

Ah, cease thy tears and sobs, my little life!
I did but snatch away the unclasped knife.
Some safer toy will soon arrest thine eye,
And to quick laughter change this peevish cry.
Poor stumbler on the rocky coast of woe,
Tutored by pain each source of pain to know!
Alike the foodful fruit and scorching fire,
Alike thy eager grasp and young desire;
Alike the good, the ill, offend thy sight,
And rouse the stormy sense of shrill affright!
Untaught, yet wise, 'mid all thy brief alarms,
Thou closely clingest to thy mother's arms,
Nestling thy little face in that fond breast
Whose anxious heartings lull thee to thy rest!
Man's breathing miniature! thou mak'st me sigh;
A babe art thou, and such a thing am I!
To anger rapid, and as soon appeased—
For trifles mourning, and by trifles pleased—
Break friendship's mirror with a peevish blow,
Yet snatch what coals on fire on pleasure's altar
glow!

Oh thou that rearest with celestial aim,
The future seraph in my mortal frame,
Thrice holy faith, whatever thorns I meet,
As on I totter with unpractised feet,
Still let me stretch my arms and cling to thee,
Meek nurse of souls through their long infancy.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Oh if there is one law above the rest
Written in Wisdom—if there is a word,
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsullied temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to angel's visits, and repels
The ministry of ill—'tis human love!
God has made nothing worthy of contempt.
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meanings, and will stand
When man's best monuments wear fast away.
The law of Heaven is love, and though its name
Has been usurped by passion, and profaned
To its unholy uses through all time,
Still, the eternal principle is pure;
And in the deep affections that we feel
Ourselves within us, we but see
The lavish measure in which love is given,
And in the yearning tenderness of a child,
For every bird that sings above its head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree, and flower, and running brook,
We see how every thing was made to love,
And how they err, who in a world like this,
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

MISCELLANY.

HIGGLETY-PIGGLETY.

On a dark December night, in the reign of our merry monarch James V., the sandied kitchen in the small public-house in the village of Markinch was occupied by two personages, who seemed quite as much at home in the little domicile, as the hostess who bustled about to set her best cheer on the board. The guest who sat nearest the fire was short in stature, but his limbs were so unwieldy, his girth so measureless, his shoulders so broad, as to give him the appearance of a large man compressed: his countenance bore a mingled expression of shrewdness, craft, and selfishness, which latter quality his bearing did not belie; inasmuch as he had planted himself directly in front of the fire, to the almost entire exclusion of his companion, whose portrait we shall sketch while he is in the act of edging his chair a little nearer a chimney, where burned a clear and strong fire, on which was placed a shining gridiron covered with slices of delicious kippered salmon, which sent forth a rich and savoury steam. The personage alluded to was tall, gaunt, and bony; labour and privation had worn away his flesh; his temples were sunken, his eyes hollow. These defects, however, were redeemed by the benevolent expression of his thin, pale face, and his kindness of heart rendered him much beloved in the parish of Markinch, in which he performed the functions of schoolmaster, and where he and his portly companion, the minister, were known by the appropriate designations of Feast and Famine. The schoolmaster, from his miserable pittance, would often relieve those who were still poorer than himself; the minister, on the contrary, it seems, employed his liberal income in an entirely different manner.

The guests of Dame Clinkstoup were now startled by a sudden uproar of the elements; the little window was battered by a heavy shower of hail; the wind roared down the chimney; and a furious blast burst open the door of the hostelry.

'Gude pity poor travellers,' exclaimed the worthy schoolmaster, as he walked to the door, and looked out into the darkness, 'the night is pit mirk, the hailstones are pappin' down as big as peas, and the wind blows as if it woudl dwor over Tamallan Castle.' There's the mair need to stek the door,' responded the minister. 'It looks as if heaven and earth were coming the gither,' answered the schoolmaster. 'The world will last our time,' replied the minister. 'It may be sae,' responded the schoolmaster; 'but I pity the man who has an evil conscience: such a night as this is enough to—.' 'Haud your blathers,' retorted the minister; 'this is the time to hav'er about conscience—steel the door, and sit down on your seat, for the salmon will be ready by the time the gude wife has set the board. I say, dame, fill up the stoup, and—.' 'I hear the clatter of a horse's hoof,' said the schoolmaster. 'Sorrow take the rider,' ejaculated the minister; 'I hope he'll no stop here.' This charitable wish was scarcely uttered, ere the rider reined up his steed at the door of the hostelry; the latch was lifted, and the traveller stepped boldly into the apartment. 'Gude e'en to ye, sir,' said the worthy schoolmaster; 'nae doubt you're right glad to find yourself in biggit land; this is an awfu' night.' Thanks for your greeting, worthy sir,' replied the stranger; 'and to declare a plain truth, the light in the window of the hostelry was a welcome sight, for I am cold, weary, and travel-worn. My good dame,' he continued, 'I pray you to see

that my horse is well supped, for I must set forth when the storm abates. If he fares as well as his master is likely to do,' he said, glancing his eye at the hissing salmon, 'he will have no reason to complain.'

During this colloquy, the minister had leisure to survey the new guest. His person was muscular and firmly knit, his eyes were piercing, his manly and well-shaped countenance was embellished with a handsome black beard, and his bearing was frank and bold; his apparel, plain almost to meanness, consisted of a doublet and jerkin of homely hoddin grey; his cloak was evidently the worse for wear, and even his broad blue bonnet showed signs of having seen service. These tokens of poverty did not escape the observation of the minister, who, reflecting, that, although the guest added to the party, he would as surely subtract from the feast, looked on him with an evil eye and proffered neither greeting nor welcome. The sullen demeanour of the dignitary, who seemed bent on engrossing the comforts of the fire, quickly attracted the attention of the stranger, who divesting himself of his ample cloak, gave it such a hearty shake, as caused a shower of snow to besprinkle the person of the minister, who received his apologies and excuses for his thoughtlessness in a way that showed he believed him to have been actuated by *malice prepense*; there was something, however, about the stranger which prevented the minister from coming to an open breach, and so the matter passed. The new guest having wrung the wet from his bonnet, took possession of the seat which the schoolmaster insisted on resigning to him, the worthy man contenting himself with a three legged stool placed tolerably near the fire, which was so strongly entrenched as to have scant room for the dame's operations touching supper.

The salmon no sooner smoked on the board, than the minister, wheeling round his seat, made an attack on the dish, and hastily transferring all the best parts to his own plate, left little beyond an array of bones and skin. 'Hooley, friend,' exclaimed the stranger, in a tone between jest and anger; 'think you that this honest man and I can sup on fins and skin and bones?' 'The gudewife,' whispered the schoolmaster, 'has wealth of cakes and onions.' 'Cakes and onions!' retorted the stranger; 'besrew me but a man who has travelled many miles as I have done, with the hal whistling round my head, and a north wind blowing right in my teeth, has need of something better than cakes and onions!' 'Hark ye, dame, hoist down one of those fitches of bacon, and put some thumping rashes on the fire, and fear not for the lawing, for I have pennies enough left in my purse to pay it, an' ye be not overly extortionate.' Thus admonished, the dame made a deep gash in the side of one of her portly fitches, and soon after placed a row of hissing hot rashes, garnished with fried eggs, before her new guest, who, after inviting the schoolmaster to follow his example, set himself to discuss the homely meal with the keen relish imparted by a long ride and a longer fast; nor did they forget to pay their devotions to the tall pewter measure which mantled with foaming ale.

In the course of conversation, the stranger discovered that his new friend was the schoolmaster of the parish, and that the other personage who was now *becking* himself before the fire, was the minister of the same; and as the minister observed that the stranger, even after this announcement, displayed no increase of deference, his ill-humour deepened, but he resolved to vent his spleen on the schoolmaster, being rather afraid to pick a quarrel with his new table companion. 'Come, my friend,' said he of the hoddin grey to the schoolmaster, 'sing us a song to wile the night away; and, hark ye, mistress, let us have a sowp of brandy to weet our throats.' 'I have not the gift of singin,' replied the schoolmaster, 'but if it please you, I'll tell you a tale.' 'A tale, then, be it,' replied the stranger. 'I'll do my best,' said the schoolmaster, clearing his throat, 'and the mair willing, as I mind me of one, worthy sir,' he continued, turning to the minister, 'which I never told ye before. You'll a' ha heard, nae doubt, of the famous wizard, Michael Scott. Aweel, sirs, he had familiar spirits named Prig, Prim, and Pricker; and, ye see, Pricker—.' 'You have told me of Prig, Prim, and Pricker, as often as there are teeth in my head,' growled the minister. 'Ye unmannerly hound,' said the stranger, as he struck his clenched hands on the table, 'is this fiting treatment for this honest man?—besrew me but he shall tell his tale despite you may have heard it as often as there are hairs on your head.' 'Nay, nay, master,' interrupted the schoolmaster, 'rather do you tell a tale, and I will after be thinkin me of some ancient legend more worthy of such listeners.'

THE STRANGER'S TALE.

'I have little skill in the craft of story-telling,' said he of the hoddin grey, 'but I will repeat a true tale, which is set forth in a veracious chronicle, and which contains a fearful warning against the crime of gluttony. Worthy sir,' continued he, addressing the minister, 'you may have heard that in the shire of Angus there are innumerable deep and gloomy caverns,' 'I ken that, without being obliged to you,' interrupted the minister, who was by no means pleased with the prologue to the forthcoming tale. 'In one of those caves,' continued the stranger, 'dwelt a man, who, having consumed all his substance in gluttony and feasting, was forced, with his wife and children, to

seek shelter in the cavern called afterwards, from the scenes that were acted therein, the Fiend's Den. This vile wretch, so far from repenting the evils he had brought on his household, regretted nothing but the dainties he could no longer obtain; and instead of bewailing his sins, he thought of nothing but of capercailzies, partridges, and pheasants roasting before the fire, of geese swimming in gravy, of tender ducks stewed in onions, and above all, of kippered salmon hissing on a gridiron; and the veracious chronicle avers, that such was their fondness for this dish, that he would not have parted with a single slice to save the whole of his kith, kin, and allies, from the pit of destruction. There was no kippered salmon, however, in his gloomy cavern; and even if there had, both fire and gridiron were lacking to cook it withal.

In sooth, the herbs of the field were the only condiments he could procure, and he was feign to allay his thirst with a cup of fair water from a neighbouring brook. It happened, sirs, that rambling through the country one night, he came to a cottage from whence issued a sound of wailing and sorrow. He looked in at the window, and saw a woman-weeping over a dead infant, which lay in its little cradle dressed for its last bed—the grave. No one seemed to be in the cottage but the poor mother, who hung long over the cradle, and then hastening into the inner chamber, she threw herself down on her knees, and flinging her apron over her head, she sobbed and cried as if her heart were ready to burst. All this the glutton saw; and as his eyes dwelt on the dead infant, so fair, so stainless, with its little plump hands crossed on its breast, the evil one whom he served, sent a horrible thought into his mind. He resolved on stealing the body for the purpose of satiating his appetite, which indeed he accomplished. 'The monster!' ejaculated the schoolmaster with a deep groan. 'Mark you, sir,' continued the stranger, turning to the minister, who sat swelling with rage at what he considered a satire on himself, 'mark how one vice leads to another. The iniquity of the wretch did not stop here: the taste of human flesh became delicious to his depraved appetite; to gratify this he became a murderer; and being assisted by his family, who imbibed the same odious propensity, he waylaid and murdered many children and grown people. The unaccountable disappearance of so many persons set the whole country in commotion, a strict search was made, the monsters were tracked to their den, which presented such indubitable proofs of their crimes, that the people demanded, as with one voice, that they be burned quick on the spot; a fire was instantly kindled, and the monster, his wife, and children, were tossed one by one into the flames. The last that was thrown in was a daughter; and whilst a man, who had lost his first born son in this dreadful way, was tying her hands, and reviling her with bitterness, she turned round with a furious countenance, saying, 'Wherefore chide ye me as I had committed an unwhorthy crime. Give me credit, and trow me, if ye had experience of eating man's flesh or woman's flesh, ye would think the same so delicious that ye would never forbear it again'; and saying this, she tore her hands from the man, and giving him a box on the ear, just in this way!—and suiting the action to the word, the stranger lent the minister such a hearty cuff as knocked him fairly out of his seat; in his descent he caught hold of the table, and down came minister, pewter stoup, brandy flagon, plates and dishes, with an astounding clatter.

The stranger officially ran to help him up asking him a thousand pardons for the unlucky blow, which he excused by saying that he was so carried out of himself by the story, that he scarcely knew what he was about; but as he glanced at his victim, dripping with dregs of brandy and ale, and besprinkled with bits of bacon, eggs, and fish bones, the glee that shone in his eyes agreed exceedingly ill with his pretended sorrow and penitence. The minister received his excuses in solemn silence, repulsed his efforts to assist him, and answered all his speeches with looks of the blackest wrath. The schoolmaster having carefully rubbed down his superior, the stranger proposed, that they should resume their seats, and have another story. 'We have had enough of stories for one night,' said the minister, gruffly. 'Wife bring the lawing.' Thus summoned, Dame Clinkstoup appeared, and tendered the reckoning to the minister; and while he was fishing his proportion from the intricacies of a leather purse, the schoolmaster ventured to hint that he and the minister should pay the reckoning between them. 'Consider, worthy sir,' he said, 'we are among our own people; but he is a wayfaring man, and has maybe a long way to gang.' 'Let him gang to the mischiev, that I should say sae. Think ye that I'll be such an even-down ass as to ware my siller on folks I ken naeething about?' Na na, let every one pay his share; higglety-pigglety has aye been the custom in Markinch, and I'll no be the first to break it.' 'Well, well,' said the stranger, 'higglety-pigglety be it; and tossing his share of the reckoning on the table, he strode from the hostelry, mounted his steed, and rode away.

For some time after this, all continued in Markinch in *status quo*, till one day the whole parish was set in commotion by the astounding news that the king had been pleased to equalize the incomes of the minister and the schoolmaster, which was effected by adding to the schoolmaster's revenue what was subtracted from that of the minister. A phrase in the

mandate enlightened the minister and the schoolmaster as to the cause of this unlooked-for proceeding; and at the same time made them aware that the stranger guest at the hostelry had been no other than the royal James V. in disguise. The phrase alluded to ran in these words, and is still remembered. 'That the king commanded the incomes of the minister and the schoolmaster to be equalized, inasmuch as he had learned that in the parish of Markinch it was the invariable rule to adhere to the custom of higglety-pigglety.'

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap as possible in the country, and a little *Cheaper for Cash*.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

F. B. HUNTERFORD,
JAMES MURRAY,
Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th 1835. 13—tf

NEW STORE

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHODES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satin, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazettes; Eng. and French Merinoes; blk. gro. de Nap, changeable and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jaconet, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and mulb. do. Lace and Feeting, linen Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barge, plain and fig'd gauze; Creecian Lace do. silk, gauze, crapes, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Hand'ts; rich gauze, sett and rapi. Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves. Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs; silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'dis, fig'd do., Nankeens, Diaper, Tickling, Pelise Wadding, Straw and Dunstable Bonnets. White and col'd flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, cal skin, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Brittanai & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed teas, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyson, twankay, hyson skin and black teas; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 ewt. refined loaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.

200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do. 50 bars. superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the highest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber

Mississoula Bay, June 2, 1835.

FAIR

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, forty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard: all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, in the Township of Sutton, a farm containing 200 acres; being lot No. 5, in the 7th range; having about 40 acres of improved land, with a good log house, and frame barn thereon.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigniory of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty-five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Frelinghsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Frelinghsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOL